

ROOT HOLDS OUT FOR A BIG FEDERAL ARMY

Points Out Danger of Relying on National Guard in Time of Invasion.

WOULD BAR ALL POLITICS

The danger of relying on the National Guard as a means of defense in time of invasion instead of providing for a force under the direct command of the Federal Government was emphasized yesterday by Elihu Root at the first business meeting of the committee appointed by Gov. Whitman to cooperate with the National Security Council in the study of the defense of the State.

Mr. Root's remarks were called forth by the suggestion of Asa Wiley of Buffalo that emphasis be laid in the resolutions which the committee is preparing on the National Guard and the need for strengthening it rather than on the regular army and a reserve under Federal supervision.

"I do not agree to that," said Mr. Root. "I don't think an effective army can be made up of forty-eight different and unrelated bodies, one from each State, which look for their commissions to their respective governors, surrounded by many political influences. The National Guard has done great service and is doing great service. It is the training school of thousands of young men in the defense of their country. But if we wish to organize some really great and effective system of defense it must be something other than the National Guard—it must be a strong Federal army."

The resolutions which the committee discussed were drawn up by Col. Charles E. Leidecker of the National Guard. It was decided to return the resolutions to a committee for complete revision before the committee met again to the Legislature and to other States as an expression of the views of the New York committee.

Mr. Root was in favor of one of the resolutions reading: "Resolved, that we call upon every State to heed the demand and the reasons for the demand for preparedness, to take the necessary steps which might through the passions and weaknesses of humanity involve our people in loss and ruin."

"I think preparedness is a matter for State action," he asserted, "but with no intervention of political parties. Our duty is direct to the nation in this matter."

S. Stanwood Meekins, president of the National Security League, called attention to the necessity for taking a strong stand on the question of preparedness, since the preparedness programme at Washington was now "at sixes and sevens because of the objections of the majority leader of the House."

The committee appointed to redraft the resolutions is composed of David Jayne Hill, Charles Hughes, Hubert H. Hays, and William Hayward. Mr. Hill was also appointed as representative of the committee at the coming preparedness convention in Washington.

Among those present were ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, Henry Seligman, Arthur C. B. Jones, H. H. Egerton, James H. H. Leidecker, Thomas R. Proctor and George B. Corbrey.

GARRISON REPORT WARNS CONGRESS TO GUARD U. S.

In Recommending a Mobile Force of 500,000 Men Secretary Declares Nation's Existence May Depend Upon What Is Done Now.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Garrison on his report filed today with the House Committee on Military Affairs declared that the time is ripe for Congress "to perform a service of the very greatest importance to the people of this country" by providing a system of adequate military defense.

In recommending a regular army of 141,000 men and a continental army of 400,000 men Mr. Garrison pointed out that "the integrity of the nation and its very existence may depend upon what is being done in the matter at this time."

One of the most striking points made by the Secretary was that while the present total of the United States army in this country, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, China, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Canal Zone is 165,933, the area of the continental United States alone, plus Alaska, to be defended exceeds that of fourteen other nations, including virtually all the Powers at war, as 160 to 87.

"It will of necessity be conceded by anyone who admits that military force is requisite at all that our present military force is totally inadequate to meet our responsibilities," said the Secretary.

Mr. Garrison's report in part follows: "The occasion is ripe for this Congress to perform a service of the very greatest importance to the people of this country. The attention of the people has been directed toward the subject matter, and it is now concentrated upon it. One of the fundamental reasons for the adoption of a Constitution for the United States was to provide for the common defense. Proper measures have never been taken to this end in time of peace. The integrity of the nation and its very existence may depend upon what is done in this matter at this time."

"I take it that the people have passed beyond the point of requiring further debate of reasons for the necessity for such action. I propose, with your permission, to address myself now to the question of the policy to be adopted."

"It is a matter of great importance, including Alaska, our military responsibilities embrace Porto Rico, the Panama Canal, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and the small force making part of the international guard of the railroad from Tientsin to Peking in China. We have determined and announced that the integrity of the other republics on this hemisphere shall remain inviolable, and must therefore at all times stand ready to make good our position in this connection."

Disposition of Forces. "We have erected coast defenses, which more properly termed are harbor defenses, at various places in continental United States and elsewhere, and have stationed troops of the different arms of the service in this country and in the other places mentioned. At this time we have a combatant force of 785 officers and 141,033 enlisted men of cavalry; 232 officers and 2,547 enlisted men of field artillery; 1,562 officers and 35,938 enlisted men of infantry, exclusive of 182 officers and 5,731 enlisted men of Philippine scouts; 545 officers and 1,943 enlisted men of engineers; 105 officers and 1,472 enlisted men of Signal Corps, and in addition there are 715 officers and 19,019 enlisted men of coast artillery. These troops on June 30 ultimo were distributed as follows:

Geographical Distribution	Officers	Enlisted	Total
In the United States	3,362	64,736	68,098
In the Philippine Islands	21	747	768
In Alaska	403	12,454	12,857
In Porto Rico	182	2,450	2,632
In Hawaii	37	476	513
In the Hawaiian Canal Zone	22	9,199	9,221
On route and at other stations	185	6,111	6,296
Total	1,490	90,193	91,683

"Includes 97 First Lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty. "Includes 3,992 enlisted men of the hospital corps and 1,335 enlisted men of the quartermaster corps. "In addition to these combatant troops there are the necessary attendant non-combatants, such as quartermaster corps, ordnance corps, hospital corps, men, &c., the number of which is 1,183 officers and 17,818 enlisted men, making the total number of combatants and non-combatants 106,519 officers and enlisted men. These are all the forces directly raised, supported and controlled by the Federal Government."

Comparison of Areas. "Since this matter of area in continental United States enters into many other phases of the problem besides transportation, it is useful to state the following facts in connection therewith. If you consider the area of the United States, including Alaska, as 100 per cent, the combined areas of all the following countries are but 87 per cent thereof. The area of each, expressed as a percentage, is also included:

Austria-Hungary	46
Belgium	21
British Isles	21
Bulgaria	14
France	14
Germany	14
Greece	5
Italy	5
Japan	4
Portugal	4
Russia in Europe	17
Spain	1
Turkey in Europe	1
Total	87

"Neither Austria-Hungary, France nor Germany is as large as Texas; each is about twice the size of Colorado. Japan is about the size of California; Italy of Nevada, and Portugal of Indiana."

"It will of necessity be conceded by anyone who admits that military force is requisite at all that our present military force is totally inadequate to meet our responsibilities."

"The only other provision with respect to military force is the volunteer force. Under it, after Congress has specified the number of men to be raised, the Executive may issue calls, make allotments and set about recruiting, examining, enlisting, clothing, arming, organizing, equipping, sheltering, training and disciplining volunteers."

"The chaos which a crisis always produces where preparations in advance have not been made makes it certain that several months would of necessity intervene after the outbreak of war before any considerable number of volunteers would be ready to take their training, and months of training must elapse before they would be ready to be sent into battle. In addition to the personnel accumulated material must also have been prepared, for the great lengths of time must be considered which are necessary to produce it."

"Before the question can be taken up of the wise solution of the problem, we must first determine exactly what the problem is that we are seeking to solve. There is a disposition upon the part of some to assume that we are facing a crisis and must immediately set about meeting it. This, however, in my judgment, is not the proper view to take, nor the proper procedure to follow. In my view, the occasion calls for the adoption of a wise, sensible, adequate, military policy, on permanent lines and for definite ends."

For Mobile Force of 500,000. "Not considering for the present the situation outside of continental United States, and confining ourselves thereto, and not considering the harbor defenses at the present time, there is a large addition to the Federal aid extended to the National Guard, so that the system may be operated to its maximum capacity. In addition, there should be at all times in the country large numbers of men available, by reason of previous service, for military purposes."

"Our immediate problem, therefore, seems to be how shall we meet these requirements. There can be no question that, from the standpoint solely of effectiveness, nothing would so completely meet the situation as a regular standing army of professional soldiers, enlisted for a long period of time and thoroughly drilled, trained and disciplined. But

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The National Guard as Asset. "The National Guard, however, as it exists, is a Federal asset. It is not only usable for three purposes specified in the Constitution, but it is so circumstantially that it is therefore a very valuable asset in time of war and in time of peace. It is, in fact, each unit may come in as a unit, up to and including regimental units, and it is therefore a very valuable asset to the Federal aid extended to the National Guard, so that the system may be operated to its maximum capacity. In addition, there should be at all times in the country large numbers of men available, by reason of previous service, for military purposes."

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"In this country it is not believed practicable at this time to find a military policy upon either of the two essential bases of the systems just described. The National Government has no jurisdiction over the public school systems of the various States. A constitutional amendment would be required to give it any such jurisdiction. However, rational such conclusion may be, and, however inevitable it may be, thought that the people will eventually reach such a conclusion, it is futile to find a policy upon any such requirement at this time. It is a reasonable hope to expect that it will receive the approval of the people at this time."

"It is, therefore, proposed to raise 400,000 men, embracing the various arms of the service, in annual increments of 133,000 each. The country would be divided up into districts, and each district would be called upon for its proportionate quota. If the 400 Congressional districts are taken as a basis 333 men would be required annually from each such district. The men would be enlisted for three years, with the colors and three years on furlough."

"During the time of their service with the colors they would be subjected to military training. They would be armed, equipped and officered. Their training would be done by the officers and men of the regular army organizations, units of which similar to those to be trained, being sent to work with each such unit. They would be paid during the time of their service on the same basis as the regular army is paid."

Continental Army. "For convenience of designation this force has been called the Continental army, but in fact it is a system of Federal volunteers, raised, organized, equipped and trained in time of peace. There is absolutely nothing new in this suggestion, as it has been a result reached and expressed by the very best military authorities this country has produced."

"We now come to the question of how large a standing army should, under the circumstances, be maintained. It was worked out for me that the unit of a regular army aggregating about 50,000 of mobile troops and about 20,000 of coast artillery troops in continental United States would be sufficient for this purpose under normal conditions. In addition it would not be necessary to shelter such a force to engage at this time in any further construction of barracks and quarters. The Adjutant-General believes that he could recruit such a force, but could not recruit a larger one. The expense is within proper figures for such a force."

"I therefore recommend the creation in two equal annual increments of ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifteen companies of engineers and four air squadrons, which added to our present force and increased by the auxiliary and attendant quartermaster corps, hospital corps, ordnance troops, &c., would make our total enlisted force 134,707 men, together with 7,084 officers."

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FEARS PREPAREDNESS WILL GLORIFY MIGHT

Dr. Parks Says U. S. Needs God's Spirit More—"Repent or Perish."

The year book of St. Bartholomew's Parish for 1916 contains in the preface written by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, a frank analysis of the kind of preparedness he believes the nation should consider in the shadow of the European war. He writes:

"Some of the wisest and noblest men in this land are calling upon the nation to prepare itself for war. It may be that such preparation as they have in mind is necessary, lest we lose the trust that God has committed to us for the children yet unborn. But some of us cannot see that such preparation has prevented this calamity; we had hoped that this country would lead the way in preparing to turn the hearts of the people to trust in power and might when we need it God's spirit."

"We need to repent, I believe, to change our minds. We are too proud. We think that our smartness can accomplish anything. Yet look at our cities, draft in the city halls and fifth in the ill-paved streets. We say if Europe had the government of the people by the people and for the people this war could never have been. I believe it is true. But the assumption that we have it, even in theory, and that I believe is better than not having it at all, is hardly justified by our murder trials, the law's delays, the mismanagement of justice, the sword sentences, that shrink from the just penalty for wrongdoing."

"We stand on the border of a new land, a land of promise, a land of universal peace, and now our leaders tell us we must go back into the desert. It is said, but it may be that so only can we repent, change our minds and believe that man does not live by bread alone, but by the word of God."

The year book also contains a comprehensive review of the multifarious activities of the various organizations of the parish and its present 328 communicants. The financial reports show gross receipts of the parish and its organizations of \$102,282.61, disbursements of \$12,556.61, leaving a total balance in all resources of \$89,726.00. The report of the church treasurer, Alvin W. Knoch, shows receipts of \$66,838.31 and disbursements of \$14,223.14. St. Bartholomew's Loan Association received \$110,386.14 and disbursed \$110,283.82, of which \$28,628 was for 1,129 loans.

Bubonic Plague Statistics. GUAYAGUA, Ecuador, Jan. 6.—Health reports show that during the last year there were 324 cases of the bubonic plague in Ecuador of these 103 ended in death. Besides there were nineteen yellow fever cases, of which eleven terminated fatally.

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WALKS MILES FOR FREE LOAF

Jehovah's Men Tramps From Yonkers to Bread Line Here.

One man walked all the way from Yonkers yesterday to get a loaf of bread at this city's free bread depot in Prince Street. He did not have to walk all the way back because some with him brought only a park bench. He is an elderly man, but has been out of work for several months. He heard about the bread line when he was hunting for a job. Yonkers and he walked to Prince Street to get something to eat.

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"During the time of their service with the colors they would be subjected to military training. They would be armed, equipped and officered. Their training would be done by the officers and men of the regular army organizations, units of which similar to those to be trained, being sent to work with each such unit. They would be paid during the time of their service on the same basis as the regular army is paid."

There is, unfortunately, very little accurate knowledge among many who discuss this matter concerning the details and what is involved in the adoption thereof.

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\$875



Here's a Suggestion -and an Alternative

IF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED—as so many others tell us they have—difficulty in getting close enough to the Reo chassis and cars at the Automobile Show, to inspect the various details as closely as you would like; or to get the attention from our attendants that you require, and that we Reo Folk would like to give you;

WE WOULD SUGGEST one of two plans: FIRST: THE SHOW OPENS AT TEN o'clock in the morning. Most people do not seem to know that. They seem to think it is entirely an afternoon and evening affair.